

2022年同等学力申硕英语考试真题及答案（回忆版） 英语试卷

Paper One (试卷一) (100minutes)

Part I Oral communication

Dialogue Two

Maria: Oh, hi Dave. Long time no see!

Dave: Hi Maria. I was in the neighborhood, so I thought I'd drop by.

Maria: Come in. Have a seat. Would you like something to drink? I have Sprite and orange juice.

Dave: Sprite would be fine. Uh, so, (4:how have you been?)

Maria: Oh, not bad. And you?

Dave: Oh, I'm doing OK, but school has been really hectic these days, and I haven't had time to relax.

Maria: (5 : What's your major anyway?)

Dave: Hotel management.

Maria: (6 : Well, what do you want to do after graduation?)

Dave: Uh..I haven't decided for sure, but I think I'd like to work for a hotel or travel agency in this area. How about you?

Maria: Well, when I first started college, I wanted to major in French, but then I realized I might have a hard time finding a job, so I changed to computer science. With the right skills, landing a job in the computer industry shouldn't be as difficult. **Dave:** So, do you have a part-time job to support yourself through school?

Maria: Well, fortunately, I received a four-year academic scholarship that pays for all my tuition and books.

Dave: Wow, that's great.

Maria: Yeah.

Dialogue Three

A. And how about website authoring skills?

B. 'm afraid I've never used those CGI things.

C. I play them everyday!

D. First of all, tell me about your last job.

Man: Okay, Mr. Taylor, let's go ahead and begin. (7 : First of all, tell me about your last job.)

Mr. Taylor: Well, as stated on my resume, I worked for five years at Hi Tech Computers.

Man: Okay. Hi Tech. And what do you know about computer networks and operating systems including DOS, Windows, Macintosh OS, and UNIX?

Mr. Taylor: Umm ... well ... I did come in contact with computers every night at my last job.

Man: Hum! . (8 : And how about web site authoring skills?) We are looking for someone to create and manage our company's web site which would include the development, configuration, and use of CGI scripts.

Mr. Taylor: Umm ... uh, web page, web page. Huh ... I don't think I've read that book, and (9 : I'm afraid I've never used those CGI things.)

Man: Huh?! And what about experience with Java or JavaScript?

Mr. Taylor: Well ... I think I've tried Java at a foreign coffee shop one time, if that's what you mean.

Man: Okay, Mr. Taylor, I think I have ALL the information I need!

Mr. Taylor: Oh, and I really like computer games. (10 : I play them everyday.)

Man: Right, right. Thanks Mr. Taylor. We'll be in touch.

Part II Vocabulary

11. Many people are living in temporary homes after days of intense rain that caused substantial damage in the country.

A. numerous B. heavy C. fearful D. sufficient

12. It is believed that shielding children from all kinds of obstacles in the name of love does little for their future success in life.

A. removing B. shadowing C. sheltering D. covering

13. To live every day to the full is a recipe for happiness.

A. secret B. menu C. purpose D. pursuit

14. One reason for learning a foreign language is that it provides a lens through which to view cultural differences.

A. camera B. pattern C. concept D. perspective

15. The city has been virtually paralyzed by sudden snowstorms.

A. nearly B. quickly C. undoubtedly D. completely

16. Being late for the seminar, she found it really difficult to catch up with the subjects which had already been discussed.

A. follow B. discuss C. support D. determine

17. The Olympic Games attempt to transcend national interests and bring together best international athletes for a shared future.

A. expand B. exceed C. regain D. retain

18. She went along the sunny hills at a leisurely pace as there was ample time for her idle expedition.

A. brief B. extra C. flexible D. enough

19. What measures need to be taken to curb greenhouse gas emissions?

A. monitor B. evaluate C. control D. eliminate

20. He has taken out a half-page advertisement in his local paper to put across his point.

A. repeat B. prove C. stress D. explain

Part III Reading Comprehension (25 points)

Directions: In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four choices A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Does your mouth water when you think of biscuits, cakes and French fries? Many people prefer junk food like these to healthy food because they develop a taste for it. Processed, baked, and fried foods often contain a high amount of trans fats.

Trans fats raise bad cholesterol (胆固醇) and lower the good cholesterol that your body needs. Fatty foods do more than cause obesity. Trans fats build up in the body and block blood flow to the heart. People whose diet contains a high percentage of trans fats are at risk of developing heart disease or having a stroke.

Food companies and restaurants choose to use trans fat oils because they're cheap and make food last longer. They also improve the taste and texture of food. Trans fats became very popular in the second half of the 20th century. This is around the time when butter got a bad name for its cholesterol levels. People were told to use margarine (人造黄油) containing trans fats instead because it was "healthier", but we now know that butter is actually the healthier option.

Today doctors know how dangerous processed foods like margarine can be. In countries such as the US and Canada there are new government restrictions on food production. Food and beverage makers must attach a Nutrition Fact label to their products. These list daily recommendations and details of all the ingredients in a product, trans fats if they're used. In 2007 New York City banned trans fats from all restaurants. Even fast food chains such as McDonald's are being forced to change their recipes as people become more health-conscious. In Europe, food manufacturers have started using labels that clearly show how healthy each product is according to a simple rating system.

We all need some fat in our diet. Reading the list of ingredients on the label is a good way of avoiding dangerous ingredients like trans fats. Another way is to avoid eating out, especially in fast food restaurants. Also, when shopping, try to buy the majority of your food in the fresh food section and limit the amount of processed and packaged food. You might not think this is important if you're young, but the choices you make now will affect you for the rest of your life. The healthier your diet is now, the longer and healthier your life will be.

21. Trans fats may do the following to the body EXCEPT__.

A. putting on weight.

B. raising good cholesterol

C. causing heart attack

D. blocking blood vessels

22. Butter was once not popular because people believed_____.

A. it wasn't worth the price

B. it didn't make food last long

C. it had high cholesterol level

D. it affected the taste of food

23. It is not likely to see food with trans fats at restaurants in__.

A. America B. Canada C. Europe D. New York City

24. To cater to health-conscious customers, European food manufacturers ____.

- A. recommend daily intake of nutrients
- B. have abandoned the use of trans fat oils
- C. rate the nutrition level of each product
- D. have adjusted the ingredients in the food

25. To eat healthily, people are advised to ____.

- A. pay attention to the ingredients
- B. avoid foods containing fats
- C. buy processed and packaged food
- D. choose margarine instead of butter

参考译文:

当你想到饼干、蛋糕和炸薯条时，你会流口水吗？比起健康食品，许多人更喜欢这些垃圾食品，因为他们养成了对垃圾食品的口味。加工、烘焙和油炸的食物通常含有大量的反式脂肪。

反式脂肪会增加有害胆固醇（胆固醇），降低身体所需的有益胆固醇。高脂肪食物不仅仅会导致肥胖。反式脂肪在体内堆积，阻碍血液流向心脏。饮食中含有高比例反式脂肪的人有患心脏病或中风的风险。

食品公司和餐馆选择使用反式脂肪油，因为它们便宜，使食物更持久。它们还能改善食物的味道和口感。反式脂肪在20世纪下半叶变得非常流行。大约在这个时候，黄油因其胆固醇水平而声名狼藉。人们被告知使用含有反式脂肪的人造黄油（人造黄油），因为它更“健康”，但我们现在知道，黄油实际上是更健康的选择。

如今，医生知道人造黄油等加工食品有多危险。在美国和加拿大等国家，政府对粮食生产有了新的限制。食品和饮料制造商必须在他们的产品上贴上营养成分标签。这些清单列出了每天的建议和产品中所有的成分，如果使用了反式脂肪。2007年，纽约市禁止所有餐厅使用反式脂肪。随着人们越来越注重健康，甚至麦当劳这样的快餐连锁店也被迫改变他们的食谱。在欧洲，食品制造商已经开始使用标签，根据一个简单的评级系统，清楚地显示每种产品的健康程度。

我们的饮食中都需要一些脂肪。阅读标签上的成分列表是避免危险成分如反式脂肪的好方法。另一种方法是避免外出就餐，尤其是在快餐店。此外，在购物时尽量在新鲜食品区购买大部分食物，限制加工食品和包装食品的数量。如果你还年轻，你可能认为这并不重要，但你现在所做的选择将影响你的余生。你现在的饮食越健康，你的寿命就会越长越健康。

Passage Two

When you're a teenager with little life experience, it's easy to ??? around what other people think. It can feel normal to let your friends' idea ??? school dictate the clothes you wear, how you behave yourself, and even the ???

While this pressure is sometimes internal, teenagers are known for making each other feel ashamed if they don't conform to social norms. And as we all know, young adults can be absolutely brutal in how they treat each other—not only those who are different, but even those who try really hard to fit in.

Sadly, adulthood isn't always a whole lot better in this respect. Not only will you experience pressure to look your best, but you'll be forced to either keep up with or ignore the Joneses all throughout adulthood.

That's right. Even adulthood has its groups of cool kids, rich kids, outsiders, and rebels. And sometimes, the way someone else spends their money can make you feel

like you should be doing the same thing, too. After all, most people still want to fit in ; it doesn' t matter whether they' re 15 or 50.

But, should you give in to peer pressure and waste your hard-earned dollars? The opportunities to spend money as an adult are nearly limitless, but they will drain your bank account if you give in every time. And at the end of the day, keeping up with your friends as an adult is just as pointless as it was in high school.

Adulthood is a journey, not a race. Those who collect the most material possessions don' t earn a prize-no ribbon, nothing. So, why does it feel like we need to compete? Because every commercial on television, online, and the radio is aimed at getting us to spend our money. Every ad campaign on Earth was created to convince us that what we have is not enough, and that we need this item or that service-and that we' re depriving ourselves or our families if we don' t buy it.

Don't believe the hype (大肆宣传). You have nothing to prove, and you' ll be a lot better off if you ignore the commercials, your friends, and do what is best for you.

26. What does the author say about teenagers?

A. They try to gain more life experience.

B. They are easily influenced by others

C. They prefer to live their own way.

D. They show others that they' re mature.

27. How may young adults treat each other, according to the passage?

A. They may support each other in the face of challenges.

B. They may ignore those who don't join their groups.

C. They may fight with each other for opportunities.

D. They may be cruel to those who are different.

28. It is stated in the passage that most adults.

A. lead a better life than before

B. ignore the fashion trends

C. still suffer from peer pressure

D. live in constant fear of competition

29. Why do adults compete for more material possessions?

A. Spending money brings them pleasure.

B. Material wealth reflects their social status.

C. Commercials encourage their consumption.

D. Competition brings out the best in them.

30. What is the author's attitude towards commercials?

A. Negative. B. Positive. C. Neutral. D. Objective.

参考译文:

当你是一个缺乏生活经验的青少年时,你很容易根据别人的想法来建立自己的想法。听朋友的想法是很正常的。学校规定了你的穿着,你的行为举止,甚至是??

虽然这种压力有时是内在的,但是如果他们不遵守社会规范,青少年往往会让彼此感到羞愧。我们都知道,年轻人在对待彼此的方式上是绝对残酷的——不仅是那些与众不同的人,甚至是那些非常努力地想要融入的人。

可悲的是，成人时期在这方面并不总是更好。在整个成年期，你不仅会经历让自己看起来最好的压力，而且你会被迫要么赶上要么忽视与你攀比的人。

事实如此。即使是成年期也有酷孩子、富孩子、外来者和反叛者。有时候，别人花钱的方式会让你觉得你也应该这么做。毕竟，大多数人还是想融入社会，这与他们是15岁还是50岁无关。

但是，你应该屈服于同伴的压力，浪费你的血汗钱吗？作为一个成年人，花钱的机会几乎是无限的，但如果你每次都让步，就会花光你的积蓄。到了最后，和你的朋友们保持联系就像在高中时一样毫无意义。

成年是一段旅程，而不是一场赛跑。那些收集到最多物质财富的人不会获得奖品——没有勋带，什么也没有。那么，为什么我们感觉需要竞争呢？因为电视、网络和广播上的每一个广告都是为了让人们花钱。地球上的每一个广告活动都是为了说服我们，我们所拥有的是不够的，我们需要这个东西或那种服务——如果我们不买这些东西，我们就是在剥夺自己或家人的权利。

不要相信炒作。你不需要证明什么，如果你忽略商业广告和你的朋友，做对你最好的事情，你会过得更好。

Passage Three

Psychology studies reveal that most people taking exercise will choose their preferred sport based on their personality. If someone is introverted (内向的), patient or calm, they will most likely choose tennis, golf, or a sport where they can practice and play on their own. By contrast, those individuals who are outspoken, competitive or aggressive, will prefer contact sports or team sports.

Since a very early age, children are often seen experimenting with different types of sports—soccer, basketball, baseball, swimming, tennis, etc. —until they decide to keep practicing the sport at which they are more skillful and with which they feel more comfortable. They have the character and motivation to train, practice, and even compete in this sport. Here there is a direct relationship between the individual personality and the nature of the sport of their choosing.

Interestingly, participating in a specific type of sport might also have some influence on an individual's personality. For example, we have recently seen a dramatic increase in obesity among children, teenagers, and adults in the US. This might be caused by a vast array of personal, professional, cultural, or even health problems or conditions. However, it is up to the individual to choose a much healthier regime and therefore, embark on developing a series of new personality traits, which will help him or her lose weight and become a healthier individual.

A few decades ago, a sixty-year-old individual might have been considered a very old, fragile, and even a sick person with just a few more years to live a somewhat good, conservative life. Nowadays, we have seen a dramatic change in this perception. More than ever, we are looking at healthier, stronger, and very motivated sixty, seventy, and even eighty-year-old individuals. No doubt sports have helped shape this new personality and approach adopted by the senior population. Exercise and sports most certainly bring a new meaning to their lives, particularly because they live and experience the benefits of exercising on a daily basis. Therefore, their personalities and psychological state are most likely completely different from that sixty-year-old senior stereotype a few decades ago.

31. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. How to choose the right sport.
- B. The nature of sports activities.
- C. Sport and the aging society.

D. Personality and sport.

32. Individuals will most likely choose a type of sport that _____.
A. makes them feel most comfortable
B. has fewer demands and requirements
C. can make the most of their potentials
D. enables them to compete with others
33. How do children practise sports at an early age according to the passage?
A. They keep practising a sport till they are skilled at it.
B. They engage in a sport that their parents choose for them.
C. They take up any sport without obvious difficulties.
D. They try different sports till they find one suitable for them.
34. The author mentions the increase in obesity among Americans to _____.
A. illustrate the effect of sports on personality
B. analyze the causes for this social problem
C. give some advice on a healthy lifestyle
D. highlight the importance of psychological traits
35. It is stated in the last paragraph that senior people _____.
A. are often associated with weakness and sickness
B. are living a more meaningful life than before
C. have some doubt about the value of sports
D. have seen the changes in their own personality

参考译文:

心理学研究表明,大多数参加锻炼的人会根据他们的个性选择他们喜欢的运动。如果一个人很内向,有耐心或冷静,他们很可能会选择网球,高尔夫,或其他他们可以自己练习和玩的运动。相比之下,那些直言不讳、好胜或好斗的人会更喜欢接触性运动或团队运动。

从很小的时候起,孩子们就经常尝试不同类型的运动——足球、篮球、棒球、游泳、网球等——一直到他们决定继续练习他们更熟练、更舒服的运动。他们有性格和动力去训练、练习,甚至参加这项运动。在这里,个人个性和他们选择的运动的性质有直接的关系。

有趣的是,参加特定类型的运动可能也会对一个人的性格产生一些影响。例如,我们最近看到美国儿童、青少年和成年人的肥胖人数急剧增加。这可能是由大量的个人、专业、文化、甚至健康问题或状况引起的。然而,这取决于个人选择一个更健康的养生法,因此,开始发展一系列新的人格特征,这将帮助他或她减肥,成为一个更健康的人。

几十年前,一个60岁的人可能会被认为是一个非常老,脆弱,甚至是一个病人,只有几年的时间来过一些好的,保守的生活。如今,我们已经看到了这种观念的巨大变化。我们看到的是比以往任何时候都更健康、更强壮、更有动力的60岁、70岁甚至80岁的人。毫无疑问,体育运动帮助老年人塑造了这种新的个性和方式。锻炼和运动无疑会给他们的生活带来新的意义,尤其是因为他们每天都生活在锻炼中,并体验到锻炼的好处。因此,他们的性格和心理状态很可能完全不同于几十年前人们对60岁老人的刻板印象。

Passage Four

It is hard to imagine humans spending their lives in virtual reality (VR) when the experience amounts to waving your arms about in the middle of the lounge with a device strapped to your face. But this is where humanity is heading.

Chalmers, an Australian professor of philosophy and neural science at New York University, makes the case to embrace VR in his new book, Reality+. Renowned for explaining "the hard problem" of consciousness, Chalmers sees technology reaching the point where virtual and physical are ??? the same and people live good lives in VR.

In the decades ahead, Chalmers suspects we will replace the clumsy headsets with ??? interfaces that allow us to experience virtual worlds with our full suite of senses. With advances in computing—in the next century, perhaps—those worlds would seem as real as the physical world around us.

"A common way of thinking about virtual realities is that they're somehow fake abilities. I think that's wrong," he explained. "The virtual worlds we're interacting with can be as real as our ordinary physical world."

On the point of philosophy, Chalmers argues that even today's virtual ??? . A conversation in VR is a real conversation. The objects in the virtual world too, just made of bits instead of electrons. "Most of the factors that ??? are going to be there in virtual worlds," he says.

But there are plenty of risks to be cautious of, he notes. As fulfilling as virtual worlds may become, people will need real food, drink and exercise, and perhaps even the glimpse of daylight, to keep their bodies from fading away. The risks may be trivial for decades yet, but a gradual trend towards virtual living could eventually raise new health issues. These are not the only health hazards. Some people have raised serious concerns about the risk of psychological damage: if we are better looking and have better clothes and a nicer home in the meta verse(元宇宙), how we feel when we leave?

The lure of VR might also cause neglect on a global scale, Chalmers concedes. Would climate change and other crises facing the physical world lose their urgency? That would be a disaster, he says: "Physical reality is really important. We've got to keep a grounding in it and treat it well."

36. Why does the author mention "device strapped to your face" in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the latest advance in virtual technology
- B. To describe a novel approach to pursuing virtual reality.
- C. To emphasize a physical barrier to enjoying virtual reality.
- D. To demonstrate the necessity of wearing a virtual device.

37. According to Chalmers, virtual reality_____.

- A. is fake reality
- B. is genuine reality
- C. derives from physical reality
- D. has various definitions

38. Which of the following is a source of psychological damage?

- A. Lack of physical exercise due to virtual living.
- B. The gap between the physical and virtual worlds.
- C. Inadequate contact with friends in the physical world.
- D. Not enough exposure to sunlight in the physical world.

39. What impact might VR have on fighting global warming? (选项暂不确定)

40. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. VR creates another world, but with potential problems.

B. The future of VR is unfolding and quite promising.

C. VR will replace physical reality in the decades to come.

D. People's view of VR evolves with the passage of time.

参考译文:

很难想象人们会在虚拟现实（VR）中度过他们的一生，因为这种体验相当于把一个设备绑在脸上，在休息室中间挥舞你的手臂。但这正是人类前进的方向。

查尔默斯是纽约大学哲学和神经科学的澳大利亚教授，他在他的新书《现实+》中阐述了接受虚拟现实的理由。查尔默斯以解释意识的“难题”而闻名，他认为技术将达到这样一个点：虚拟和物理在感官上是相同的，人们在虚拟现实中过着美好的生活。

查尔默斯认为，在未来的几十年里，我们将会用电脑界面来取代笨重的头戴式耳机，这样我们就可以用我们所有的感官来体验虚拟世界。随着计算机技术的进步——也许在下个世纪——这些世界将会像我们周围的物理世界一样真实。

“人们通常认为虚拟现实是一种虚假的能力。我认为这是错误的，”他解释道。“与我们互动的虚拟世界可以像我们普通的物理世界一样真实。”

在哲学观点上，查尔默斯认为，?? 虚拟现实中的对话是真实的对话。虚拟世界中的物体也是如此，???。他说：“虚拟世界中存在的大部分因素都是有益的。”

但他指出，有很多风险需要谨慎对待。尽管虚拟世界可能会让人感到满足，但人们将需要真正的食物、饮料和锻炼，甚至可能是瞥见日光，以防止他们的身体衰退。在未来几十年里，这种风险可能微不足道，但虚拟生活的逐渐趋势可能最终会引发新的健康问题。这些并不是唯一的健康危害。一些人对心理伤害的风险提出了严重的担忧：如果我们在元宇宙中更漂亮，有更好的衣服和更好的家（元宇宙），当我们离开时，我们会有什么感觉？

查尔默斯承认，虚拟现实的诱惑也可能导致全球范围内的忽视。气候变化和现实世界面临的其他危机会失去它们的紧迫性吗？那将是一场灾难，他说：“物理现实真的很重要。我们必须保持根基，并善待它。”

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are required to read one blog and the comments on it. The blog and comments are followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four choices A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Like a lot of people, for many years I said yes to things I didn't want to do. This was a combination of conditioning—vague fear of missing out and basic conflict avoidance. It seemed to me there was no easy way to turn things down without causing offence. All we had, growing up, was the saying "Just say no" —a slogan so useless that it became a universally recognized and decades-long joke.

A lot has changed since then. In the past 10 years, a language has developed, mainly from social justice and feminist movements, to describe the states of discomfort and the right we have to resist them. My favourite, and by far the most useful, of the new phrase is: "I'm not comfortable with that." It can get you out of almost anything.

My other favourite word is "boundaries". One can ditch disagreeable people these days via use of the word "boundaries" while escaping any feelings of guilt. Another one, "emotional labour", was coined in the 1980s to describe service industry jobs that required the faking of a cheerful behavior to satisfy customers. This involves suppressing emotions, such as anger or sadness, which is bound to take a toll on you and could even lead to burnout. It doesn't mean that now. You can bolt

that phrase on to almost any situation, conversation or obligation you'd rather not be involved in.

Being able to politely back out of something without **tying yourself in ???** **useful**, particularly for women socialized to comply (遵从).

Comment 1:

Saying "yes" to everything is a trait in most women. For me it is a sign of female maturity to learn to say no.

参考译文:

和很多人一样,多年来,我对我不想做的事情都说“是”。这是条件反射的结合——模糊的害怕错过和基本的避免冲突。在我看来,没有什么简单的方法可以拒绝而不冒犯别人。在成长的过程中,我们所拥有的只是“只需说不”这句话——一个毫无用处的口号,它成了一个大家普遍认可的、长达数十年的笑话。

从那时起,很多事情都发生了变化。在过去的10年里,一种主要来自社会正义和女权运动的言发展出来,用来描述不舒服的状态以及我们必须抵抗它们的权利。

我最喜欢的,也是到目前为止最有用的新短语是:“我对那个不舒服。”它几乎可以帮你摆脱任何事情。

我最喜欢的另一个词是“界限”。如今,人们可以通过使用“界限”一词来摆脱不友好的人,同时逃避罪恶感。另一个是“情绪劳动”。这个词诞生于20世纪80年代,用来形容服务业的工作,这种工作需要假装愉快的行为来满足顾客。这包括抑制情绪,如愤怒或悲伤,这势必会对你造成伤害,甚至可能导致精疲力竭。现在不是这个意思了。你可以把这句话用在任何你不想参与的场合、谈话或义务上。

能够礼貌地???,特别是对社会化的女性来说。

评论1:

对任何事情都说“是”是大多数女性的特点。对我来说,学会说“不”是女性成熟的标志。

Part IV Cloze

London on the Thames, yes ;but London in the Sea? No thank you! Yet this could happen before 2060, 46 steps are taken quite quickly, to prevent it.

As a result of global warming, the sea level around the south east corner of England is 47 to rise by 54 cms in just half a century! And scientists now say that many parts of London will be at serious risk 48 flooding by the sea within 50 years. It's not all of London that is in danger ; just some parts to the east of the city. And they won't be under water 49 ; just when there are very high tides.

The low-lying suburbs beside the Thames in the East End of London are already 50 from high tides by a massive barrier that stretches right across the river; but 51 defenses will be needed along the banks of the Thames to protect a larger area to the north of the river, and further east.

Of course, there have always been 52 very high tides. In 1953, before the Thames Barrier was built, over 300 people lost their lives in "the big flood" ; but today the dangers are bigger. There are more 53 , more roads, more infrastructure.

Scientists also say that climate change will 54 warmer and drier summers in the south east of England. At that time, several species of native 55 will not be able to survive. Wet in winter, hot in summer: will that be London in fifty years' time?

46. A. besides **B. unless** C. in case D. so that

47. A. extended B. exposed **C. expected** D. examined

48. A. by B. in C. from D. through
49. A. all the time B. at a time C. at times D. from time to time
50. A. provided B. protected C. preserved D. prevented
51. A. main B. much C. most D. more
52. A. usual B. occasional C. regular D. rare
53. A. staff B. mankind C. individuals D. people
54. A. lead to B. take up C. arrive at D. result from
55. A. life B. lives C. wildlife D. wildlives

参考译文:

泰晤士河上的伦敦, 是的; 但是海上的伦敦呢? 不, 谢谢你! 然而, 这可能会在2060年之前发生, 除非迅速采取措施加以预防。

由于全球变暖, 英格兰东南角附近的海平面预计将在短短半个世纪内上升54厘米! 科学家们现在表示, 伦敦的许多地区将在50年内面临严重的洪水风险。并不是整个伦敦都处于危险之中; 只是城市东边的一些地方。它们不会一直在水下; 就在涨潮的时候。

伦敦东区泰晤士河旁地势低洼的郊区已经修建了横跨泰晤士河的巨大屏障, 以防止涨潮; 但泰晤士河沿岸需要更多的防御工事来保护河流北部和更往东的更大区域。

当然, 偶尔也会有高潮。1953年, 在泰晤士河堰坝建成之前, 300多人在“大洪水”中丧生; 但今天的危险更大。这里有更多的人, 更多的道路, 更多的基础设施。

科学家们还表示, 气候变化将导致英格兰东南部的夏季更温暖、更干燥。当时, 几种本地野生动物将无法生存。冬湿夏热: 五十年后的伦敦会是这样吗?

Part V Text completion (20 points)**Text One**

A. over-exploited B. consume C. multidisciplinary

Phrases:

- A. It needs an international 56 cooperation.
B. Cattle 57 the plant, and turn it into protein.
C. In the 20th century men greedily 58 natural resources, threatening the ecological balance.

A plant expects its seeds to be carried to a ground faraway by monkeys, birds or insects that come to eat its fruit. 59 Then men eat the meat of the cattle and vegetables. The relationship among all those on earth is coexistence, mutual reliance, and they all share air, water and other common resources. 60 As a result humans suffered from their own "mindless behaviors". Analyses of environmental dangers usually go beyond the traditional boundaries of scientific disciplines. 61 It needs specialists to investigate and come up with solutions of protection.

Key: CBA BCA

参考译文:

植物希望它的种子被来吃它果实的猴子、鸟或昆虫带到很远的地方。牛食用植物, 并将其转化为蛋白质。然后人们吃牛肉和蔬菜。地球上所有生物之间的关系是共存、相互依赖, 它们共享空气、水和其他共同的资源。在20世纪, 人们贪婪地过度开发自然资源, 威胁着生态平衡。结果, 人类因自己的“愚蠢的行为”而自食其果。对环境危害的分析通常会超越传统的科学学科的界限。它需要国际多学科合作。它需要专家进行调查并想出保护解决方案。

Text Two

A. Tie B. known C. played

Phrases:

- A. best 62 for his nine symphonies
B. is still 63 daily around the world
C. 64 the whole piece together

Ludwig van Beethoven was born over 250 years ago, yet his music 65. Even people who think they've never heard Beethoven's music probably have. His melodies are often used in movies, TV shows, and even cartoons. Beethoven wrote many famous pieces of music, but he's probably 66. A symphony is a long, complicated piece of classical music, usually divided into four parts. The four parts are often linked by "themes"—repeated musical ideas that 67. When Beethoven died in 1827, he had some ideas for a 10th Symphony, but never finished it.

Key: BCA BAC

参考译文:

路德维希·范·贝多芬出生于250多年前，但他的音乐仍然每天在世界各地流传。即使是那些自认为从未听过贝多芬音乐的人也可能听过。他的旋律经常用于电影、电视节目，甚至动画片。贝多芬写了许多著名的音乐作品，但他最出名的可能是他的九部交响曲。交响乐是一种长而复杂的古典音乐，通常分为四个部分。这四个部分经常通过“主题”联系在一起——重复的音乐思想将整个作品联系在一起。当贝多芬在1827年去世时，他对第十交响曲有一些想法，但未能完成。

Text Three

A. improve B. useful C. happen D. predict

Phrases:

- A. are most likely to 68
B. will be 69 to fire fighters
C. was to use AI to 70 where forest fires might happen
D. has made "extraordinary efforts" to 71 life

The Children's Climate Prize was started by a Swedish company. It's been given every year to a person between 12 and 17 who 72 on the planet for children now and in the future. This year's winner was 15-year-old Reshma Kosaraju. Her idea 73. To build her deep learning model, she used weather information like temperature, humidity, wind speed, and how dry the soil is. She also looked at human behavior. Her model can predict where and when forest fires 74, and it's right about 90% of the time. Reshma hopes to turn her program into an app that 75. She also hopes it will help people who live in areas where forest fires are likely.

Key: CBDA DCAB

参考译文:

儿童气候奖是由一家瑞典公司发起的，每年都会授予给12至17岁的儿童，他们为改善地球上孩子们现在和未来的生活做出了非凡的努力。今年的冠军是15岁的Reshma kosarju。她的想法是用人工智能来预测哪里可能发生森林火灾。为了建立深度学习模型，她运用了温度、湿度、风速和土壤干燥程度等天气信息。她还研究了人类的行为。她的模型可以预测森林火灾最可能发生的时间和地点，准确率高达90%。Reshma希望把她的程序变成一款对消防员有用的应用程序，她还希望它能帮助那些生活在森林火灾可能发生地区的人们。

Paper Two (试卷二) (50 minutes)

Part VI Translation (10points)

翻译原文:

Creative thinking may feel like a superpower reserved only for a creative person. Thankfully, creative geniuses aren't the only ones who can have innovative ideas. At its core, creative thinking is intentionally gaining new insights and different ideas through existing information. Often, creative thought involves tapping into different styles of thinking and examining information from different view points to see new patterns. Anyone can develop a creative mind with some practice! Using a wide variety of brainstorming strategies can help you discover new solutions for issues in every area of your life. Learning different styles of thinking can help give birth to powerful idea generation.

参考翻译:

创造性思维可能感觉像是只有具有创造性的人才拥有的一种超能力。值得庆幸的是,并不是只有创意天才才能有创新的想法。创造性思维的核心是有意地通过现有信息获得新的见解和不同的想法。通常,创造性思维包括利用不同的思维方式,并从不同的角度检查信息,以看到新的模式。任何人都可以通过一些练习来培养创造性思维!使用各种各样的头脑风暴策略可以帮助你发现生活中每个领域的问题的新解决方案。学习不同的思维方式有助于产生强大的想法。

Writing

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Self-employed Jobs

Nowadays, there exists an increasingly serious phenomenon that a growing number of people take self-employed jobs as a good way to earn livings. (现象总结). Like everything else, self-employed jobs (主题) has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. As far as I am concerned, I think the advantages outweigh its disadvantages.

The reasons could be listed as below. First of all, people mostly agree that self-employed jobs allows more flexible time for people to earn their bread so that they can arrange their time well to make balance between life and work (原因一). Besides, a better outcome that self-employed jobs could bring more profits is another truth we must face. (原因二). Last but not least, there is a growing awareness that job opportunities at employment market are becoming slim but self-employed jobs could bring more chances to individuals (原因三).

Taking all these into account, we can draw a conclusion that its advantages could not be ignored and would bring about effects into our lives. It is significant to hold a suitable attitude towards it.

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